

THE UGANDA MEAT INDUSTRY PROFILE.

1.0 Introduction

The livestock sub sector value added amounted to Shs.10trillion contributing **4.5%** to Uganda’s GDP. The sub-sector grew by **8.8%** in FY2023/24 contributing **8%** to agricultural exports. Main livestock include: Cattle, sheep, Goats, Pigs and Chicken which are a primary source of meat (UBOS, 2025).

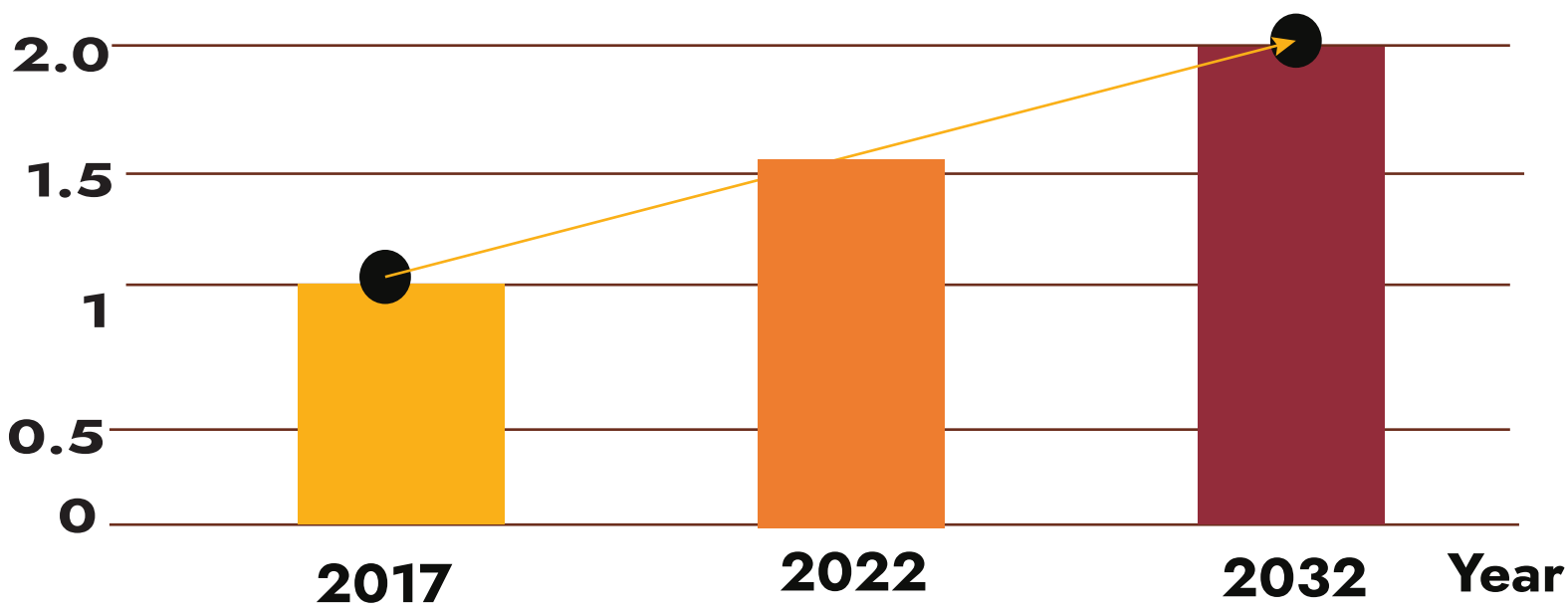
Livestock population in Uganda grew at an average **2.3 %** annually since 2008 presenting enormous opportunities for industrialization of the meat industry as one of the crucial manufacturing sub-sectors prioritized under the livestock industry.

This profile summarizes statistical insights relating to meat production, processing and marketing to highlight the state of National Meat Industry and issues pertaining to competitiveness.

2.0 Global Meat Market.

The global meat market is segmented by meat types including poultry meat market, beef, pork, mutton and goat valued at **USD 1.5 trillion** with projections to reach **USD 2.0 trillion** by 2032. (FAO Meat Market Report, 2025).

Global Meat Values
(USD Trillions)



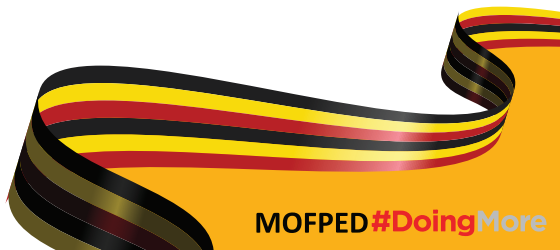
2.1 Global Meat Output.

Global meat production increased by **1.5%** from **378 million** tonnes to 380 million tonnes between 2024 and 2025 with further growth projected at **13%** to an estimated **406 tonnes** by 2034. In 2025, World poultry meat accounted for the largest share of the global meat output at **40%**, followed by pig meat (**32%**), bovine meat (**20%**) and ovine meat (**5%**). (FAO Agricultural Outlook Report, 2025).

Global Meat Production

Meat Type	2024 Output (million tonnes)	2025 Output (million tonnes)	%Composition
TOTAL	378.1	385.5	100
Poultry Meat	150	154.4	40
Pig Meat	125.2	126.4	32
Bovine Meat	78.3	78	20
Ovine Meat	18.9	18.9	5

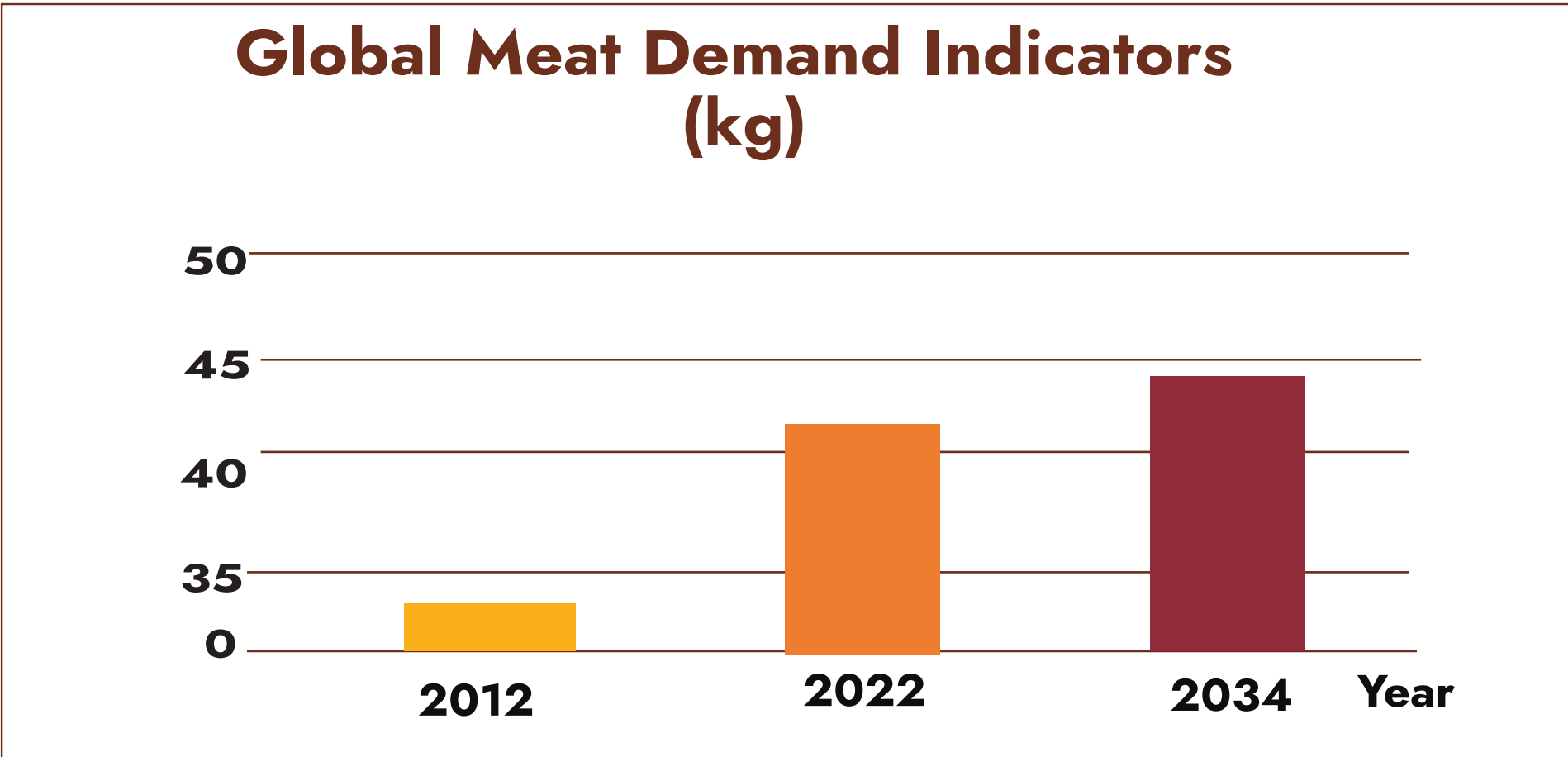
Source: (FAO Agricultural Outlook Report, 2025).



2.2 Global Meat Demand Indicators

Global meat consumption has increased to surpass **340 million metric tonnes** in 2024 and is projected to grow by **48 million metric tonnes** by 2034.

Annual per capita consumption for meat increased from **41.4 kg** in 2012 to **44.5 kg** in 2022, with further growth projected at **0.9 kg** per capita/year edible retail weight equivalent by 2034 (FAO Agricultural Outlook Report, 2025).



Source: (FAO Agricultural Outlook Report, 2025).

3.0 Africa Meat Market Outlook Context.

Africa produced **21 million tonnes** of meat much of it stemming from poultry meat which accounted for **39%**, followed by bovine (**34%**), ovine meats (**16%**) and by pig (**9%**). This is just **6.0 %** of the global output.

Meat Types Produced in Africa

Meat Type	2025 (Million Tonnes)	%Composition
Poultry Meat	8,341	30
Bovine Meat	7,458	34
Ovine Meat	3,529	16
Pig Meat	2,133	9
Total Meat Ouput	21,461	

Source: (FAO Agricultural Outlook Report, 2025).

3.1. Africa’s Import and Export of Live Animals and Meat Preparations.

Africa’s annual import trade for 2024 for live animals and meat preparations stood at **USD 6.6 billion** while exports stood at a modest value of **USD2.7 billion**. -Only about **10%** of this import bill is import trade among African states while **90%** is imported from outside Africa. Per capita consumption of meat in Africa increased from **15** to **19 kg** per person per year. However, this is less than half of the global level of **44.5 kg** per person per year.

Africa’s Import and Export of Live Animals and meat. (US\$ ‘000)

	World	Africa
Imports	6,611,384	609,291
Exports	2,743,544	718,149

Source: (Trade Map Statistics, 2025).

4.0 Uganda’s Institutional, Legal and Policy Framework for the Meat Industry.

MAAIF is mandated to coordinate interventions, laws, policies and plans that directly affect the meat industry. The Ministry is supported by semi-autonomous bodies including NAGRC&DB, MOLG and the Uganda Veterinary Association (UVA).

The Laws and policies include;

- a) *Animal Diseases Act cap 38 (2000).*
- b) *Animal Breeding Act (2001).*
- c) *Cattle Traders Act Cap 43 (1943).*
- d) *Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Act Cap 39.*
- e) *National Drug and Health Products Bill 2025*
- f) *The Rabies Act.*
- g) *Public Health Act-Meat Rules*
- h) *National Animal Feeds Act 2023 (2005).*
- i) *East African Community Sanitary Phyto-sanitary provisions.*
- j) *Uganda National Bureau of Standards 1993 and 1998; Chapter 327*
- k) *National Animal Breeding Policy (1997).*
- l) *National Meat Policy (2003).*
- m) *National Agricultural Extension Policy (2016).*
- n) *National Animal Feeds Policy (2005).*
- o) *National Leather and Leather Products Policy.*
- p) *The Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) Meat Ordinance, 2006.*
- q) *Meat Inspection Act and local government ordinances.*
- r) *The Upcoming Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority Act, 2026*

5.0 National Livestock Population.

Between 2008 and 2021, livestock population in Uganda grew as follows;

- a) Cattle population grew by **27.2%** showing a **2%** annual growth rate.
- b) Goat population grew by **35.4%** showing a **3%** annual growth rate.
- c) Sheep population grew by **29%** showing a **3%** annual growth rate.
- d) Chicken population grew by **54%** showing a **4%** annual growth rate.

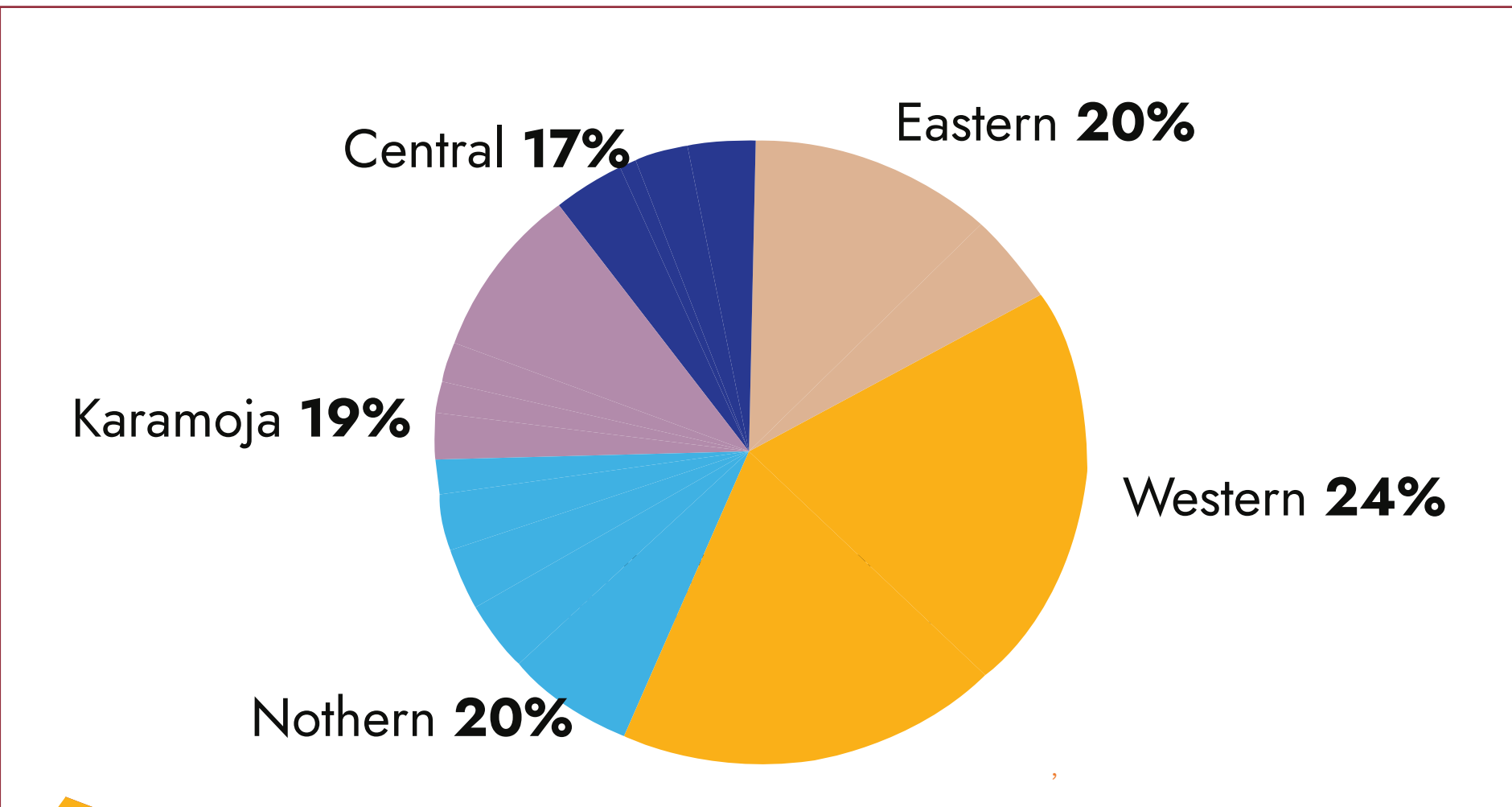
Year	2008	2020	2021
Chicken	37,443,881	44,199,047	57,844,910
Goats	12,344,407	17,097,288	17,358,355
Cattle	11,434,795	14,917,920	14,500,000
Sheep	3,410,2781	4,717,000	4,363,756
Pigs	3,184,297	4,520,789	7,083,943

Source: (UBOS National Livestock Survey, 2021).

5.1. Regional Distribution of Livestock Population.

The western region has **8.7 million** cattle, goats and sheep accounting for a large share of **24%** of the national livestock population followed by Eastern with **7.2 million (20%)**, Northern **7.1 million (20%)**, Karamoja **6.8 million (19%)** and Central **6.2 million (17%)**.

Regional Distribution of Livestock Population



Source: ((UBOS National Livestock Survey, 2021).

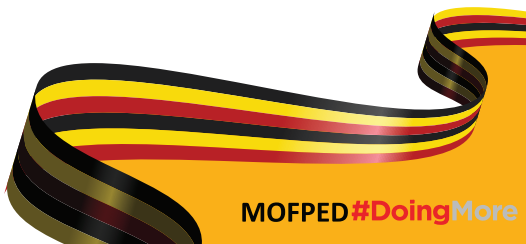
5.2. Sub-Regional Distribution of Livestock Population by Region.

Livestock population in Karamoja sub region accounts for **19%** of the national herd followed by Ankole (**11%**), west Nile (**9%**), Northe Buganda (**8%**) and South Buganda (**8%**).

Sub Region	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Total	%age
Karamoja	2,414,995	2,595,720	1,762,609	6,773,323.62	19%
Ankole	1,797,087	1,926,656	373,027	4,096,769.80	11%
West Nile	833,092	1,987,454	397,692	3,218,237.82	9%
Buganda S	1,411,000	1,342,213	235,984	2,989,197.32	8%
Buganda N	1,594,140	1,233,348	206,878	3,034,366.31	8%
Teso	1,184,285	849,473	405,225	2,438,983.02	7%
Busoga	1,060,050	1,330,807	55,478	2,446,335.59	7%
Acholi	833,165	1,260,755	118,879	2,212,798.84	6%
Tooro	710,724	1,140,443	178,943	2,030,108.81	6%
Lango	783,589	803,800	145,500	1,732,887.90	5%
Bunyoro	469,504	699,709	83,861	1,253,073.75	4%
Kigezi	305,933	652,141	264,242	1,222,316.62	3%
Elgon	610,839	543,048	70,261	1,224,148.26	3%
Bukedi	469,430	503,833	65,177	1,038,439.49	3%
National	14,477,832	16,869,399	4,363,756	35,710,986.98	100%

5.3.Uganda's Cattle Corridor

The cattle corridor accounts for **59%** of the cattle population in the country while the rest of the country accounts for **41%**. The cattle corridors extend from Moroto, Katakwi, Amuria, Napak and Kotido in North Eastern Uganda through central Uganda to South Western including districts of Mubende, Masaka Rakai, Nakasongola, Kiboga, Sembabule and Mbarara, Kiruhura, Kazo, Lyantonde and Ntugamo



Cattle population in the cattle corridor.

Region	Percentage	Number of Cattle
Cattle Corridor	59%	8,568,660
Non Cattle Corridor	41%	5,909,172
Total	100%	14,477,832

Source: (UBOS National Livestock Survey, 2021).

5.4. Livestock Production Systems.

This section presents a snapshot of meat production systems in Uganda which relies mainly on pastoral and agro-pastoral systems (90%), involving indigenous breeds supplemented by limited commercial ranching (<10%) for improved breeds.

a) Beef Production Systems

The production sub-systems for beef in Uganda are classified in commercial ranching, pastoral, agro-pastoral and semi-intensive.

Beef Production Systems		Description.
a)	Commercial Ranching Feedlots.	-Cattle are kept in confined fences and paddocks to fed on natural or improved pastures. -Large-scale operations with significant investment in infrastructure (fences, troughs, dips) and improved breeds.
b)	Pastoral production systems.	-Cattle move from place to place in search of pastures and water. -Accounts for 90% of the national cattle herd. Dominant in northeastern regions like Karamoja.

Beef Production Systems		Description.
d)	Agro-pastoral production systems.	-Combines grazing on public/private lands with crop by-products; common in Eastern, Central, Western, and North regions.
e)	Semi-intensive cattle production system	-Confined cattle (kraals, paddocks, barns) fed compound feeds, with investments in animal health (vaccinations). - Increasing but still small proportion.

b)Poultry Production Systems.

Poultry Production is mostly on a free-range system or subsistence accounting for 87.7% of poultry in the country but with growing intensive systems in central districts. Uganda’s poultry sector, includes a population of approximately 57.6 million chickens, with 47.4 million dedicated to meat production. (UBOS, 2021).

Poultry Production Systems		Description.
a)	Free Range Chicken System.	-Farmers leave indigenous chicken scavenging around for food.
b)	Intensive Chicken System.	-The intensive poultry production system commercially-oriented which major products being meat and eggs.
c)	Semi-Intensive Chicken System.	-Semi-intensive chicken production systems produce meat (broiler) and eggs (layer) for the markets.

5.5. Government Farms and Ranches.

Government-run farms and ranches in Uganda are managed by NAGRC&DB with aim to revolutionize agriculture by improving livestock genetics, supporting livestock production including cattle, goats, chicken, pigs for meat and other products.



Farms & Ranches	Location	Farm Size
Bulago Stock Fram	Bulambuli	
Aswa Ranch	Pader	132sq mi
Aswa Zebu Cattle conservation centre	Pader	
Kasolwe Stock Fram	Kamuli	1885 Acres
Livestock Experimental Farm	Wakiso	80 Acres
Lusenke Stock Farm	Kayunga	2,560Acres
Nshaara Ranch	Kiruhura	17,472 Acres
Maruzi Ranch	Apac	14,000 Acres
Rubona Stock Farm	Bunyangabu	755 Acres
Ruhengyere Ranch	Kiruhura	13,440 Acres
Sanga Stock Farm	Kiruhura	2.5 sqmi
Njeru Stock Farm	Buikwe	1,099 acres
National Bull Stud	Wakiso	
Pig Got Apwoyo Ranch	Mwoya	3,200 acres
National Poultry & Pig Development Cen tre		

Source: (FAO Agricultural Outlook Report, 2025).

5.6. Investment Opportunities in the Sector.

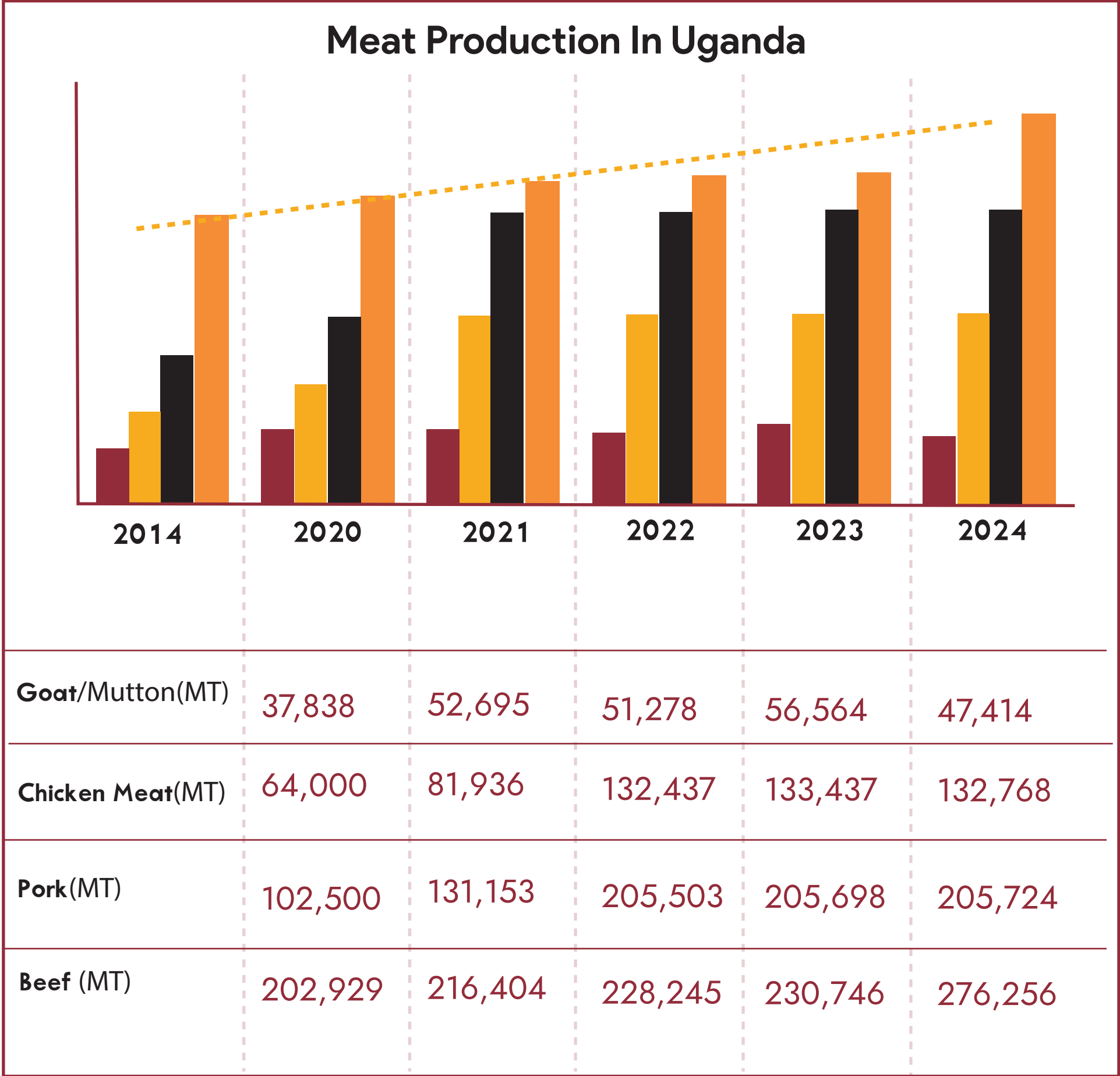
- a) Meat canning.
- b) Meat processing and canning.
- c) Construction and operation.
- d) Animal breeding and supply of stock
- e) Vaccine development.
- f) Feedlot fattening projects.
- h) Poultry farming and processing.
- i) Animal feeds manufacture and innovations.
- j) Leather processing.
- k) Development of information marketing systems.

6.0. Uganda’s Beef and Meat Industry.

The beef industry is carried out country wide especially along the cattle corridors that extend from Moroto and Kotido in North East through central Uganda to South West of Mubende, Masaka Rakai and Mbarara.. (FAO Meat Market Report, 2025).

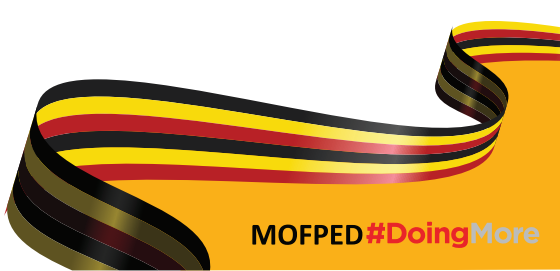
6.1. Meat production in Uganda.

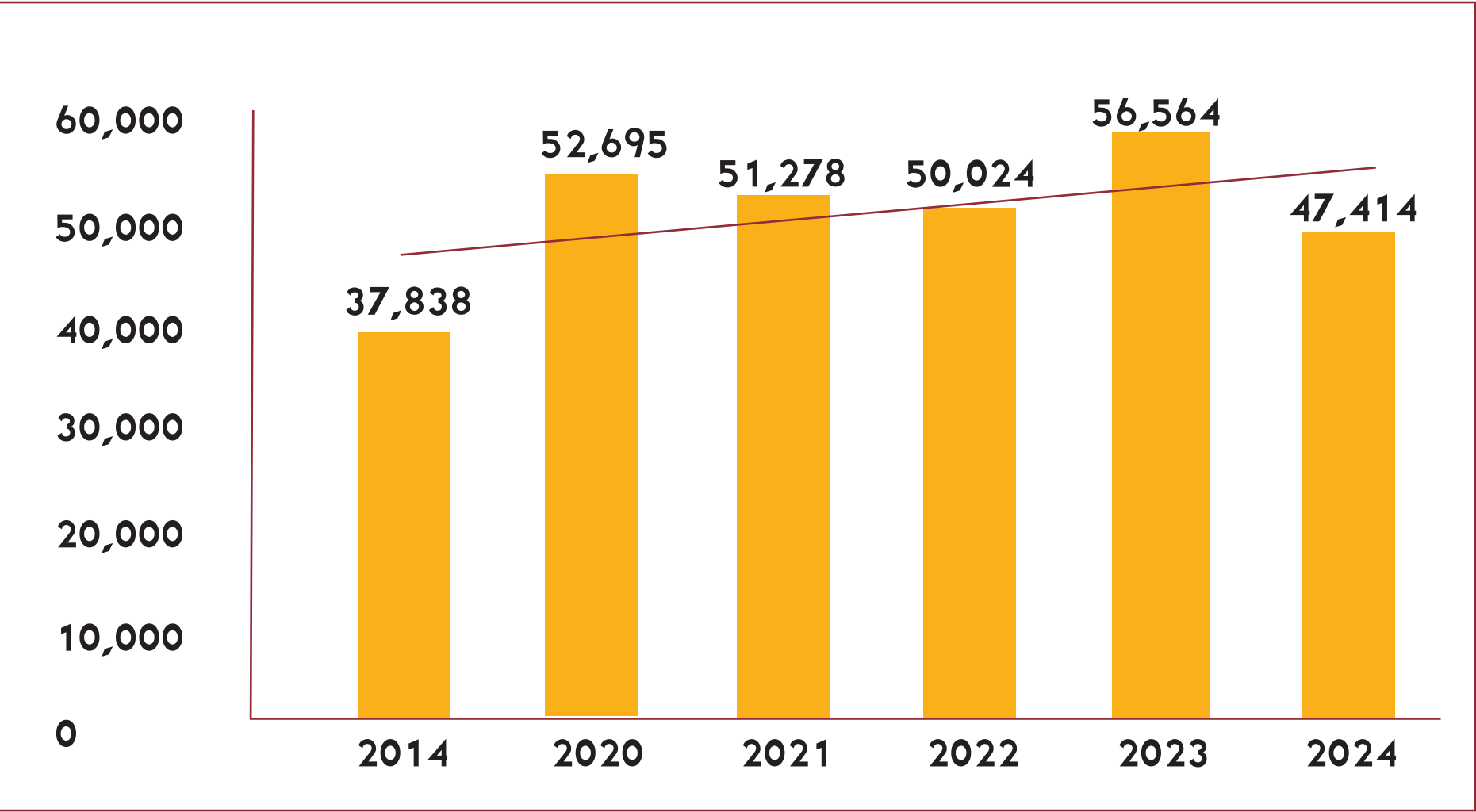
Cattle are the most important source of meat in Uganda, the greatest concentration of animals is found in the cattle corridor.



Source:MAAIF and UBOS.

- a) Beef production has increased by **36%** since 2014 from **202,929 MT** to an estimated **276,256 MT** in 2024 showing an average annual growth rate of **3.6%**. However, the NDP III period, between 2020 and 2024 beef production showed an annual growth rate of **5.5%**. This upward trajectory signifies the country’s potential for expanding its beef industry and meeting the growing demand for beef products.
- b) Chicken Meat production in Uganda has risen to about **132,768** metric tons as of 2024, up from **64,000** metric tons in 2014. The volumes have grown by more than 2-fold.
- c) Goat and mutton production in Uganda faced persistent instability due to a combination of factors including outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease. However, there has been a **25%** output growth since 2014.





Source:MAAIF and UBOS.

7.0. Meat Processing in Uganda

Meat processing in Uganda is a growing industry has been estimated to expand by **11.33%** annually between 2024 and 2029. While dominated by small-scale plants, the sector is shifting towards modernized, certified, and halal-compliant facilities to produce products including:

- a) **Pork products:** pork sausages, pork loaf, marinated pork, pork mince, smoky pork, pork special parts, pork stew, pork steak, and chipolata.
- b) **Goat products;** goat sausages, whole goat, goat parts, and goat’s meat stew.
- c) **Lamb products:** lamb sausages, whole lamb, and lamb parts.
- d) **Beef products:** beef sausages, meat loaf, meat bread, minced beef, burger beef, beef steak, marinated beef, beef stew, beef fillet, and beef cubes.
- e) **Chicken products:** chicken sausages, whole chicken, chicken parts, smoked chicken, chicken burger, chicken mince, and marinated chicken.

7.1 Modern Meat Processing in Uganda.

Modern beef processing in Uganda is to a large extent limited and is dominated by processors involved in packaged retail cuts and processed beef. The processed meat products from the agro- manufacturers include prime cuts, retail cuts plastic packed, sausages, ham and minced meat. Processors include Freshcuts, Ranchers Finest, Pearl Meat, Sanga Meat, Egypt Uganda Food Security, Yo nyama(Richland Foods) national enterprise corporation (NEC)

7.2 Status of Slaughter houses in Uganda.

Modern Export-Grade Facilities. MAAIF has already approved 3 abattoirs designed to international standards with adequate facilities to support export of beef products. The abattoirs include Pearl Meat Company Ltd. In Nakasongola, Sanga Meat Company Ltd. in Kiruhura and Egypt Uganda Food Security Company Ltd in Luwero.

A.Modern & Export-Grade Facilities

Abattoir	Location	Installed Capacity
Pearl Meat Ltd.	Nakasongola	250 Cattle,350 goat/sheep
Sanga Meat Company Ltd	Kazo	100 cattle,200 Goats/sheep
Egypt Uganda Food Security Co.Ltd	Luwero	400(cattle,goat & sheep)
National Enterprise Corporation(NEC)	Kisozi, Gomba District	150 animalsper day roughly 39,000 cattle annually on a 5 day operating schedule
Fresh Cuts Uganda Limited	Kampala	Capacity of 50 tons of meat per day
Ranchers Finest	Kampala	Meat Processing company specializing in high quality sausages and fresh meat selections

B.Other Abattoirs

Abattoir	Location	Installed Capacity
City Abattoir Ltd.,	Kampala (KCCA)	
Uganda Meat Industries.	Nakawa (KCCA)	
Nsooba Slaughterhouse Ltd.	Kawempe (KCCA)	
Soroti Meat Packers Ltd,	Soroti	
Wambuzi Abattior	Nalukolongo (KCCA)	
Nsoba/Kishita	Kalerwe (KCCA)	

7.3. Beef Marketing/ Transportation

Cattle transporters transport animals through cruel means and hence destroy quality of beef in the process. Therefore, there is a need to support traders to acquire transportation fleets to enable traders to buy animals from the rural market, transport it to slaughter, and sells beef. And while some stakeholders suggested establishment of slaughterhouses in the cattle corridor districts and transportation of carcasses to processors as a measure to curb the poor transportation of live animals.



7.4. Beef Retailers/ Butcheries

These are estimated to have annual through put of **170,000 tonnes** of beef per year and are responsible for distributing about **85%** of the meat sold to final consumers (Agriterra, 2012). They source beef carcasses from traders who transport the beef on motor-bikes or pick-up trucks.

It is estimated that there are **5,000-7,000** such outlets spread across the country. There is minimal beef processing at this level since these butcheries primarily sell cuts straight off the carcass. Beef processing at this stage usually involves mincing of meat using mincing machines.

7.5 Super Market-Based Butcheries

Super markets process beef by offering a range of retail cuts and processed meats such as beef stew, T-bone steak, beef chops, roast beef, beef shin, veal steak etc. Beef processing involves marinating, which can add a premium of between **35%** and **67%** depending on the meat and the cut (ACET, 2015).

7.6 Modern Meat Processing Plants.

Modern beef processing in Uganda is to a large extent limited and is dominated by processors involved in packaged retail cuts and processed beef. The processed meat products from the agro-manufacturers include prime cuts, retail cuts plastic packed, sausages, ham and minced meat. Besides domestic production. Processed meat is exported to Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Ethiopia, UAE, Kenya and Egypt on contractual basis.

Despite Uganda's large cattle population, export of processed beef remains limited due to stringent sanitary and Phyto-sanitary standards.

Moreover, beef processing is still constrained by limited capacity of slaughterhouses, limited investment in slaughter facilities, poor quality control slaughterhouse-

7.7. Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard Management for Meat in Uganda.

Meat inspection in Uganda is a mandatory regulatory process designed to ensure food safety, conducted by authorized veterinary officers and mandated under the Meat Inspection Act and local government ordinances. This system was put in place to ensure that Uganda produces high quality, certified, disease-free meat for the country and her trading partners.

- a) Procurement of animals for slaughter.
- b) Ante-Mortem Inspection.
- c) Transportation of live animals.
- d) Quarantine.
- e) Abattoir
- f) Post Mortem Inspection
- g) Ante mortem inspection
- h) Carcass chilling
- i) Certifying Veterinarian
- j) Transportation of meat.

MAAIF put in place a system shall be put in place to ensure that the results of the whole certification process including ante and post mortem inspections are recorded accurately and can be identified clearly to the batch of animals or in some cases to the individual animal.

8.0 National Meat Trade

a) Meat Demand and Consumption.

Per capita consumption for beef in Uganda is estimated at **6 kgs** per year and is projected to increase steadily to reach **22 kgs** in 2050. On the other hand, the total meat consumption (including pork and poultry) is around **10–11 kg**. These consumption levels are significantly below recommended levels of the World Health (WHO) of **50 kg** of beef per year per person and the estimated global per capita consumption for meat of **44.5 kg per capita**. (FAO 2019)

A comparison to EAC member states such as Kenya and Tanzania where every person consumes 15 kg per and **8 kgs** per person per year respectively and way below WHO's recommendation of 50 kg of beef per year per person. Consumption of beef and meat being below the global recommendations by WHO suggests room for expansion of the meat industry.

b) National Meat Prices.

The national average retail price for beef in December 2024 averaged at **UGX15,500** per kg while by June 2026, it had increased to **UGX18,300** per kg showing an annual rate of price change for beef as **18.1%** over the period and beef prices were a significant driver of headline inflation.

Source: (UBOS Consumer Price Index Data, 2026).

8.1 Uganda's Meat Export.

The total value of export of live animals by Uganda increased by **38%** from **USD 30.7 million** to **USD 42 million** between 2013 and 2024 while the export value of meat and preparations increased by **17%** from **USD 5.5 million** to **USD 6.5 million** over the same period.

Year	Export of Live animals (US\$ 000)	Export of Meat and Preparations (US\$000)
2014	34,124	3,496
2020	19,724	2,405
2021	32,831	3,385
2022	32,140	4,275
2023	42,607	4,555
2024	44,348	6,500
2025	70,479	8,224

8.2 Meat Export Composition for 2023.

The highest export value was recorded from the export of Chicken contributing **61.9 %** to Uganda's meat exports followed by Beef that contributed **24.5 %** to Total meat export.

Meat Type	Quantity (Kgs)	Value (UGX 000)	%Composition
Beef	73,458	745,101	24.5%
Chicken	173,142	1,880,516	61.9%
Goat Meat	3,033	79,535	2.6%
Mutton	9,420	242,395	7.9%
Pork	6,429	92,638	3.0%
Total	265,482	3,040,186	100%

8.3 Meat Imports.

The total value of import of live animals by Uganda increased by **90%** from **US\$ 2 million** to **US\$ 20 million** between 2013 and 2024 while imports for meat and meat preparations increased by **122%** from **US 2.5 million** to **US\$ 5.7 million**.

Year	Import of Live animals (US\$ 000)	Import of Meat and Preparations (US\$000)
2014	4,060.9	2,706.5
2020	7,286.1	3,269.6
2021	13,315.4	5,155.9
2022	9,012.5	5,462.3
2023	13,003.0	5,672.7
2024	19,919.5	5,742.8

Source: (UBOS, 2025).

8.4 Meat Import Composition for 2023.

The highest import value was recorded from the import of pork contributing **54.80%** to Uganda's meat imports followed by Beef that contributed **24.07%** and poultry meat at **20.44%**.

Meat Type	Value (UGX 000)	%Composition
Pork	5,143,298	54.80%
Beef	2,258,880	24.07%
Poultry	1,918,036	20.44%
Mutton	61,221	0.65%
Game Meat	3,600	0.04%
Goat Meat	94	0.00%

Source: (MAAIF, 2024).



8.5. Export Destination for Uganda’s Meat.

Uganda’s primary meat export destinations are focused on regional African markets and growing demand in the Middle East and Asia. Key export countries include Kenya, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Vietnam, Hong Kong, and Saudi Arabia.

Importers	Meat and Preparations (US\$)	%share
World	5,031	
Kenya	3,859	76.7%
South sudan	674	13.4%
Vietnam	342	6.8%
China	52	1.0%
Hongkong,China	42	0.8%
Burundi	26	0.5%
Saudi Arabia	21	0.4%
Congo,DRC	7	0.1%
Oman	7	0.1%
Rwanda	1	0.0%

Analysis Based on Trade Map Export Data

8.6 Composition of Export products for Meat Preparations

Product Label	Exported value in 2024
Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys	4495
Meat of bovine animals, frozen	451
Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen	32
Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, Burundi	24
Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	22
Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	6
Meat and edible offal of rabbits, hares, pigeons and other animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	2

Analysis Based on Trade Map Export Data

8.7 Composition of Exports of Live Animals

Product Label	Exported value in 2024
Live bovine animals	11,245
Live sheep and goats	5057
Live poultry, "fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls"	4012
Live swine	62
Live animals (excl. horses, asses, mules, hinnies, bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, poultry,...	20
Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies	0

Analysis Based on Trade Map Export Data

8.8 New and emerging Potential Market opportunities for Meat

These include: Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Egypt. Some of the countries such as Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Egypt have also expressed interest in Ugandan meat. The consumption of meat in Egypt is **560,000 MT** while the production is **300,000MT**; leaving a deficit of **260,000MT** (Data Based on Post PS&Ds Numbers 2015).

9.0 Competitiveness issues with the Meat Value Chain and the Actionable recommendations.

Limited supply of animals that meet industrial specifications. For instance, Fresh Cuts Uganda Limited demands Boran breeds or crosses of Boran and Friesians, of not less than **280 Kgs** (live weight) and not more than three years old, while Egypt-Uganda Food Security Company Limited required only male beef animals, less than three years old with a live weight of **300 Kgs** per animal.

Recommendation; NAGRC&DB should increase live-stock numbers in the country.



Limited access to modern breeding services and high-quality livestock breeds for enhanced productivity.

Recommendation; NAGRC & DB should scale up AI centers and bull studs and capacity building AI service providers.

Limited access to balanced feed and modern feeding techniques.

Recommendation; MAAIF should promote modern pasture production and fodder conservation for increased access to feed.

Poor delivery of veterinary services, disease surveillance systems and the National preference of Foot and Mouth Disease.

Recommendation; MAAIF should establish guidelines for the establishment of disease-free compartments for disease free beef exports and further conduct feasibility studies their establishment.

Limited regulatory services including absence of a Halal certification bureau in the country.

Recommendation; UNBS and MAAIF should establish a Bureau for Halal Certification in the country.



Goat Farming



Poultry Farming



Cattle Farming



Meat Packaging

For inquiries, Contact;
Private Sector Development Unit (PSDU)
Email: psdu@finance.go.ug



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